

PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND, ALEX. PEARCE, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Portsmouth, December 2, 1850.

ET V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payment.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

The True Anti Bank Doctrine.

The democrats of Median county held a meeting recently and passed resolutions expressive of their sentiments in regard to banks. With these sentiments we almost fully agree, particularly with the closing sentence of their address in which they say: "We are in favor of inserting a clause in the new constitution prohibiting all legislation on the subject of banking and in favor of the constitutional currency of gold and silver."

That we have the whole subject of Banking in the hands of the people, where, in their natural and inalienable rights, it should ever remain. The last sentence expresses the true, the democratic, and the only safe doctrine. Let the democracy of this great State, and the democratic press as its organ, speak out in a manner to be heard on this subject, by the Convention. Let the rights of the people to freedom in this kind of business as well as in all others, be maintained. Let no system of banking, whether State, independent or free, be established by law. Let the law have nothing whatever to do with this, except to protect the equal rights of all as in other kinds of business. All legalized banking is a monopoly—a tyranny—a curse. Let all special privileges be done away with. A perfect silence in the constitution on the subject of banking, and a simple provision that no special privileges shall be given by law to one citizen more than another, is all that is required to secure our rights. Let the people themselves do the rest. They are as competent to do their own banking business without the intervention of statutes, as they are to do other kinds of business. No convention or legislature can regulate it as well as the people themselves.

To be let alone—left free to act—is all they ask, and in the name of freedom, of equality, of democracy let this be granted.

Position of the Democratic Party.

In relation to the present posture of our national affairs the democratic party occupies a position which affords ground for congratulation. Although it does not claim by party votes or strictly as party measures to have settled the questions which have so long agitated the country, yet it may claim that those questions have been settled upon the broad principles which it has always avowed and always endeavored to act upon. The party has always upheld the sovereignty of the States, a strict construction of the constitution, and, in its measures, has known no north, no south, no east and no west. The doctrine proclaimed by the great standard bearer in 1848, on the subject of slavery, was non-intervention. And, so far as the slavery question has been settled, it has been settled in accordance with that doctrine. California has been admitted with the constitution which the people of that State formed for themselves. The compromises of the constitution have been upheld by the provisions of the fugitive law. Territorial governments have been formed fettering as little as possible the action of the people.

If anything were wanting to prove and clearly make known the value of the democratic principles and doctrines, it is supplied in the complimentary manner in which the prominent leaders of the whig party, Clay and Webster, have spoken of the democratic members of the present Congress and the part taken by them during the discussion of the measures passed at the late session. We are glad to see this, not only because we regard it as deserved praise from our ancient foes, but as indicative of the fact that, at the bottom, there is a large infusion of democracy in the can li of all parties. And further, that the democratic party is in fact and ever has been the party of union—or, if it please, the Union party. No new principles need be promulgated as the basis of a union party, for no such party can be formed without voting on the broad and permanent principles ever advocated and upheld by the great democratic party of the United States—the Union.

Railroad Letting.

The Jackson Standard, in an article upon the subject, suggests the propriety of the road hence to that place being divided into short sections and let to farmers along the route. This is a good suggestion, and the Directors will no doubt consider the matter and act for the interests of all, so far as they do not conflict with those of the company. Of this, however, there is little danger: for whatever course may facilitate the construction of the road in the best and cheapest manner, will certainly be to the best interests of the country and the company; and this course, we feel assured, will be pursued by the Directors to the best of their abilities. No undue advantage over our citizens can be taken by large capitalists, if fair bids be made and impartial decisions adjudged. The citizens of this and Jackson counties ought to bid for the work, and it is hoped that they will do so. Let them make their bids fairly, at what they can afford to do the work, and they have as good a chance of securing jobs as any others, whether from the east or west, or whether they be large capitalists or small.

The people of Lawrence county are discussing the propriety of removing the county seat from Burlington to Ironton, and petition to the Legislature praying for a law to that effect, are now in circulation, or, at least, to pass a law authorizing the people to vote for or against the removal.

Building in Portsmouth.

In September last we published an estimate of the number of brick which would probably be made and laid, in this town, during the present season. That estimate we have now the means of correcting by actual measurement of a considerable portion of the work done.

The number of brick laid by Mr. Newman, amounts by measurement to 2,700,000. The number laid by other builders we have not been able to obtain accurately, as yet, but from the best data in our possession believe to be not far from 2,000,000.

Amounting in all to 4,700,000. Deducting one fourth from this number, and there will be left for kiln count 3,525,000. The above amount when the measurements are all made may be increased, if so, we will state it.

Although the whole number of buildings put up this season does not exceed that of one or two other years, yet the number of large buildings is unusually great.

The following are some of the largest with actual or estimated amount of brick in each. School House, measured 450,000. Presbyterian Church, do 450,000. Episcopal, do do 336,000. Baptist, do estimated 250,000. Pig Iron Corner, 2 " 350,000. Commercial Block, 4 " 500,000. Hamilton's residence, " 250,000. Grimes & Johnson, 2 " 220,000.

Besides the above there has been a Steam Flouring Mill, a Planing Mill, and a number of other business and dwelling houses erected. Some of these have been put up with great rapidity. We would particularly notice a building belonging to Mr. Gramm, on Second street. This contains 128,000 brick and was put up by Mr. Newman in the short period of 7 days from the first corner brick laid, the cellar, walls and all being of brick.

The number of frame buildings built we have not yet obtained, of which there has however been not a few, besides a considerable number removed and fitted up anew.

The above speaks well for the growth of our place, and we doubt not that similar gratifying statements can be made for years to come.

Burlesque on the Women's Convention.

As a burlesque on the very silly convention recently held in Boston by a bevy of very silly women, some writer in the eastern papers gives a long account of the proceedings of a convention of hens, in the poultry yard, held, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority and rule of the stately and strutting rooster.

The whole proceedings are full of humor and well pointed satire, but we have room only for the resolutions introduced by Miss Bantam, a pert lady hen, who prefaced them by a very tart speech. 1. Resolved, That we, the enlightened, although oppressed inhabitants of this spacious barn-yard, from this time, henceforth and forever, cease to lay eggs, and immediately declare our unlimited independence, and our intention to maintain the same, and assert our natural rights and privileges, even to the extinction of the last drop of blood that flows in the veins of a hen. [Here Miss Bantam, in the exuberance of her enthusiasm, gave a severe peck at her nearest neighbor, thereby creating some little confusion in the vicinity.]

2. Resolved, That we have a sacred and inalienable right to wear spurs, clap our wings and crow, and that we will, in defiance of all opposition, assert and maintain our claim to such dignities, hitherto considered as the exclusive privileges of the other sex."

The meeting was broken up by a mischievous dog who happened to be passing along and pounced upon the little Bantam, who was finally rescued by a chancier, who gallantly drove the aggressor from the field.

Twenty-two eggs were brought in the next day showing that the hens had returned to their duty and the order of nature was not materially disturbed.

California Letters.

We have heard several of our citizens complaining because their friends in California did not write often to them. The correspondent of the Daily Ancient Metropolis apologizes for not writing sooner, and adds—"I hardly imagined that my letters were worth from \$5 to half an ounce, (\$8) which was the cost of transportation."—"When in the mines, time is very valuable, opportunities scarce and transportation dear, hence the seeming neglect of many in writing.

Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio have just held their elections, and the following shows the number of votes polled: New York, for Governor, 428,448. Pennsylvania, for Canal Com'r, 288,621. Ohio, for Governor, 265,448. New York polled 149,527 more votes than Pennsylvania, and the latter polled 13,608 more votes than Ohio.

The census will show which State has the largest number of inhabitants.

A RASCAL NABBED.—A young man was discovered secreted under the sofa of a room in St. Louis on the 21st, in which a young lady was staying, who had previously discarded him. A few days previous he had presented her with a lot of confectionary in which he had secreted Spanish flies. Whatever was his purpose, one only was sickened, and now he is in custody for the crime.

Scarcity of Hogs.

The Columbus Statesman speaks of it as being the general opinion that there will not be hogs enough in that region, which has heretofore furnished large quantities of pork for exportation, to supply the city with hams and bacon during the next summer.

We are not sufficiently informed, to be able to say how the quantity in this neighborhood compares with that of former years.

Barnum's agent has returned from Havana, having secured the Tacon Theatre fourteen nights for Jenny Lind's concert.

Our Table.

Holten's Dollar Magazine, for December, is with its usual punctuality, on our table, filled with good things. "The End of it," an excellent temperance story, is concluded in this number. "The end of it" is glorious enough, just what we wish every real life story of a similar nature would be. "Sketches of New England Character," is also concluded. "A Leaf from memory" is a spiritedly written and well gotten up article, from which we should like to make some extracts; but this we must defer to some future period when we have more room. There is also a portrait of Daniel O'Connell, with a sketch of his character and life. This Magazine cannot be too highly recommended. It is worth double its price, which is only one dollar per year in advance. Fowler & Deitz.

Foreign Reviews.

The Westminster, and The Edinburgh, for October have been on our table for some time.

The articles in the Westminster are Hindu Drama, Natural Systems of Botany, Consular Establishments, Tennyson's In Memoriam, County Court Extension, Septenary Institutions, Foreign Literature. Several of these articles are of the first rate order: learned, full, candid, graceful and instructive. The one on Septenary Institutions is radical in its character, though just and discriminating.

The Edinburgh, contains, History of the English Language, The United States, British Museum Commission, Mure's Ancient Greek Language and Literature, The Euphrates Expedition, Emigration and Industrial Training, Difficulties of Republican France, Horace and Tasso. The article in this number on the "United States" is written in a most candid spirit: the most so, we think, of any we have ever seen from the "fast anchored isle." The other articles are of sterling merit.

The first of these journals is radical, the second moderately conservative, but candid. Both are influential and of rare merit. We again repeat that these Republications of Leonard Scott & Co., should be in the library of every scholar who desires to keep up with the progress of the race and the development of great and fundamental principles of human action.

Signor Blitz's trunk, in the Washington House, Philadelphia, was recently, during his absence, opened and rifled of forty-five dollars in silver and gold, together with a variety of articles valuable to the owner. Shouldn't be surprised if the said forty-five dollars were found in the Signor's pocket, and that the other valuables had mysteriously left the thief, and were safely under the care of Blitz again.

Test votes taken by the Convention to revise the Constitution of Indiana, indicate that a clause will be inserted, prohibiting the immigration to that State of colored persons, and preventing them from purchasing property.

Population of Ross County.

The population of Ross county agreeable to the late census is 32,093. In 1840 it was 27,047. Increase 5,046, or about 98 1/2 per cent.

HORRIBLE.—A Miss Garrett, aged fifteen years, of Cherokee county, Alabama, when returning from her Sabbath school on the 3d inst. was met by a miscreant who after perpetrating a horrible outrage, cut her throat.

Amin Bey.

Hon. AMIN BEY, Envoy of the Sultan, accompanied by his friend J. P. Brown Esq., have arrived in Chillicothe, and are now comfortably domiciled as the guests of the Ancient Metropolis. The papers of that place come to us filled with an account of their reception, which was alike honorable to the citizens of the town and their distinguished guests. Mr. Brown, a native of Chillicothe, has been 22 years abroad, and we may judge of the fullness of his heart, in meeting with such a welcome on his return. We hope to see both gentlemen here, on their way South.

Mr. Brown, is a nephew of Commodore Porter, his mother being a sister of that distinguished naval officer.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—A California correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives the following instance of the comfort attendant on wealth in California: "A meagre, hungry, dirty looking creature, out at the elbows, and the outer man in rags and filth, has just staggered to my office. He came overland to Oregon: from thence, two years ago, overland to this place. He has just deposited in this house for the night, between three and four thousand dollars in gold dust and is worth from fifty to seventy thousand dollars—has no home, no wife, no friends!—and says he does not know where to find a ghall."

Rotten and Broken Banks.

The Savannah Republican, in speaking of the great number of banks that are breaking, and the bank robberies that are taken place, remarks:

One half of the banks in Louisiana are either closed or worthless. Of three banks in Illinois, one is closed. Mississippi has but one good bank. The banks in Florida, are all bad; and those in Arkansas are no better. Of twenty-nine banks in Georgia, thirteen are pronounced worthless, three with bills too bad to be sold, and one doubtful. Seventeen out of twenty-nine have toppled down within a few years in one State. If banks were left—like individuals—to provide for their own credit, or have none, these enormous frauds upon the public would be less numerous; if they did not entirely cease. For a bonus or some other bribe, the legislator lends his cloak to a gang of swindlers to make them appear like honest men, in order that they may make their gains out of the pockets of those whom circumstances compel to take their bills. In fact, the legislature have no right, upon any fair principle, to endorse the bills of a bank, without being themselves liable as endorsers.

"Is that Barnum?" asked an unsophisticated young maiden at one of Jenny Lind's concerts in New York. "What does he play on?" "He plays on the people," was the prompt reply.

Lectures to Ladies.

We are authentically informed, and are exceedingly happy to learn, that Miss SARAH COATES will pay a visit to our place during the present week, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures to the ladies on the highly interesting and useful subject of Physiology.

Miss Coates has recently finished a course of lectures in Columbus and is now delivering a course at Chillicothe. The Columbus papers speak in high terms of this lady's abilities and the judicious arrangement and explanation of her subject and of the general satisfaction afforded by her lectures. We find the following remarks in the Ohio Cultivator at the close of a notice of her first course in Columbus:

"Her first lecture in this city was a public one, and the hundreds who were present, manifested by their respectful and earnest attention, the deep interest they felt in the subject. Her class has been a very large one, and as last evening closed the course, the ladies in attendance unanimously passed a resolution."

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the pasture of George Kierker, near West Union, all the 9th inst., a Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a white spot on her nose, one white hind foot. She is a very good riding animal, and one which every person would be likely to notice. Any person finding and sending word to the subscriber at Benzville, Ohio, Fields Marlett, West Union, William Graham, Gallipolis, will receive above reward. REUBEN F. GRAHAM, Oct. 25, 1850—30w3

Notice in Attachment.

At my instance an attachment was this day issued by Marshal McElhenny, a Juno of the Peace in Clay township, Scioto county against the property and effects of Hugh Craft, a non-resident debtor of said county. Dated Oct. 19, 1850. SMITH F. HITCHCOCK, Oct. 22, 1850.—pd

Drugs and Medicines.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy articles, Glass-ware and Window Glass, and every thing belonging to the Drug Business, can always be found Fresh and Genuine at LARGE STOCK, AT SHACKLEFORD & CRICHTON'S, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG STORE.

Sign of the Golden Molar No. 56, Commercial Row, Front Street West. Particular and personal attention paid to putting up of Family Medicines, Physicians bills, Merchants orders, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors. Selected for medicinal use, always on hand and at low prices.

The highest market price paid for Ginseng, Beechwood, Flaxseed and Rape. Portsmouth, Dec. 4, 1849—356.

Furniture Ware-Room.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Furniture Ware-room, ON THE EAST SIDE OF MARKET STREET ONE BLOCK ABOVE BAY'S & WHITNEY'S, where will be found a large and well assorted stock of

Chairs and Cabinet Work of every variety of modern style suited to the market, which will be sold as low as can be found in any Establishment in this place. would call the attention of the public to the fact, that he is manufacturing all kinds of CHAIRS, which he will sell as low as the Cincinnati Chairs, kept in this place.

of all sizes, constantly on hand. All of which by squatters, about fifteen miles below Sacramento City, which has realized a clear profit of \$10,000 to the four proprietors who have worked it. Another friend tells us of, near Coloma, where a greater sum has been obtained from the same investment of labor.

A boat capsized with a party who were leaving Charges for the steamer; all were saved, but their baggage and \$11,000 in the dust were lost.

McDonough's Will.—The Mayor of Baltimore has received a letter from the four testamentary executors of the McDonough estate at New Orleans, in which they state that there is not the slightest legal flaw in the will that can prevent it from being admitted to probate, or ultimately impair the validity of the bequests.

POPULATION OF ZANESVILLE.—The Zanesville Courier gives the population of that place as follows:

Zanesville proper,	8,107
Putnam,	1,674
West Zanesville,	333
South Zanesville & Olympus,	354
Total,	10,255

The King of Prussia Backing Out.

The King of Prussia has once more played the hypocrite or the poltroon. His preparations for war were a make-believe, or he shrunk, at the last moment, from the perils of a conflict. The history of his reign, short as it is, is a record of vacillations. He volunteered a constitution, and annulled it; he amplified the elective franchise, and then curtailed it; he solicited the crown of Germany, but, when presented, he put it aside. He has sacrificed Holstein, Hesse, and that portion of Germany which believed in him.

At our last advices the armies of Bavaria and Austria were concentrating on the confines of Hesse, and on the opposite extremity stood the forces of Prussia. On the 1st instant, the Bavarian and Austrian troops crossed the borders at the bidding of the Elector. This was a palpable war movement, and the next movement was equally so—the entrance of the Prussian, by forced marches, into the kingdom of the Elector. Both armies stood almost in presence, and Europe awaited a shock of arms. In this position of affairs, the Prussian government accepts the proposal for a conference with Austria and Russia at Warsaw.

Corn Crop of Butler County, Ohio. The editor of the Hamilton (O.) Telegraph gives the following as his opinion relative to the corn crop in Butler county:

"We have made diligent enquiry of our farmers generally, throughout the county, and have now, we believe sufficient data to enable us to make up a correct opinion in relation to the yield of corn in this county. A few farmers have a full crop; some about one-half, and others not more than one-third of their usual crop. Two-thirds of the ordinary yield, we think, a fair estimate for the county at large. Corn will, in a short time, bear a better price than it does at present, and upon the opening of next spring, we believe, it will rate as high as 35 or 40 cents per bushel."

From the Ironton Register.

Form of the Blast Furnace.

Sir—I am aware that the old form of Blast Furnace with flat boshes was considered to give a necessary support to the materials, and the assertion has been received as a truth, without any particular inquiry into the fact. But I think this opinion may easily be seen to be an error in every case, and that they never afford any greater degree of support, though a great deal of obstruction. If a perpendicular is erected from the edge of the hearth in the section of a furnace of this construction, until it meets the side wall of the lining, a triangular space will appear, forming in the filled furnace a prism of materials, the base resting on the boshes, so that as the mass tapers upwards, the smallest possible quantity of matter is supported. If an other line is drawn upwards from the same point at an angle representing the cone of the rushing blast in its expansion, a second prism will be displayed, lying behind, out of the direct action of the blast in which dust, and all the semi-liquid requisites for soft folding, used to afford a comfortable judgment. This line, in a properly constructed furnace, will coincide with the lining; and if the first line be erected in the section of such a furnace, sufficiently widened above the boshes, a space will appear which, taken in connection with the wider diameter, exhibits fully three times the cubical contents, as being supported by the boshes; and bearing directly upon the centre of motion. The truth is, it was discovered to be necessary to have the furnace of considerably wider diameter than the hearth, in order to prepare the materials; that enlargement was obtained in the way most convenient to the builder, without the least reference to principle, and its defects perpetuated by imitation. In Mr. Gibson's pamphlet on the construction of the Blast Furnace, he details the observations which led him to question the propriety of this form of structure; and having matured his views he staked them on the construction of an entirely novel furnace, taking the action of the blast as his guide. The bold experiment proved most successful, effecting a saving of 30 to 50 per cent, in the fuel alone. His plans soon became general in Staffordshire, and are spreading throughout the kingdom, but in very numerous cases by the mere force of imitation, with as little knowledge of the origin and principles of the improvement, as had previously existed regarding the meaning and demerits of the old construction. DAVID MUEHR.

Overland route to California.

A letter in the N. Y. Tribune contains the following frightful account of the disasters on the desert.

Many believe there are dead animals enough on the Desert (45 miles) between Humboldt Lake and Carson river, to pave a road the whole distance. We will make a moderate estimate, and say there is a dead animal to every five feet left on the Desert this season, which would make about 45,000 dead. This number, at the low average of \$50 for horses, mules and cattle, would produce over \$2,000,000. I counted 153 wagons within one and a half miles. Not half those left were to be seen, being burnt to make lights in the night, &c.—Before all is over, there will be as many as 100 wagons to the mile, which at \$100 make 450,000. Then the Desert is strewn with all other kinds of property—tools, clothes, crockery, harness, &c., and there cannot be left on this Desert less than \$3,000,000 of property. No emigrant upon reflection will dispute this. My short residence here will not justify me in making remarks upon the country, but this I know, that California of 1849 is not California of 1850. A great change has taken place, and this years emigration is most egregiously disappointed. Surface mining yields nothing near the amount it did last year. Labor rates from \$2 to \$5 per day, and hundreds are working for their board; but the latter are usually the necessities, possessing neither money, tools, nor provisions to go to work with, and consequently compelled to accept any offer.

Gov. QUINCY.—There is a probability that the telegraphic dispatch was true in our paper of Tuesday, saying that President Fillmore had sent instructions for the arrest of this gentleman for his aid in the Cuban expedition.

The "Mississippi," of the 15th, mentions that "the U. S. Court at New Orleans is proceeding to demand the presence of the Governor in that city, to answer certain charges preferred against him, regarding the Cuba Expedition."

That paper pronounces the proceeding frivolous on the part of the administration, but does not doubt the fact. It however, advises his refusal to answer the summons, as there is a question of State Sovereignty involved, arguing that as he is the chief Executive of the State, he cannot absent himself therefrom to the neglect of the public interests.

How he will proceed, in the event of a criminal arrest, is a different thing. That will reach him at home and not require his absence.—Cin. Eng.

Love and Blood.

Two persons, as the story goes, named Phillip Crull and G. P. Huntell, had a warm and affectionate proclivity to the same female, and the knowledge of their respective aspiration coming to each other, jealousy was heated up to hostility, and bloody were the consequences. They met on Walnut street, below Ninth, on Sunday evening, and after a few words that served but to inflame their passions, came into collision, and battered away at each other with a vigor that threatened annihilation. In the course of the fight, Crull drew a knife and hacked away at his opponent, cutting one of his ears off, opening his cheek, and inflicting several severe, and it is feared, fatal stabs in the body. Crull was arrested, and disposed of by the Mayor.—(Cin. Com.)

HABITS OF JENNY LIND.—A personal friend of Jenny Lind says that she is remarkably temperate in all things, carefully avoiding all stimulants of every description. She is an early riser, bathes every morning regularly, winter and summer; exercises much in the open air. She always dresses with a view to comfort rather than show, religiously avoiding tight lacing. She partakes freely of the plainest food, using much fruit. She attributes her uniform good health to her temperate mode of living; she seldom ever having occasion to consult a physician.

More Trouble.

The Charleston, S. C. News, says a Southern woman will marry a Northern man who cannot furnish testimonials of being a pro-slavery. This is non-intercourse with vengeance, exclaims the Cincinnati Gazette. By all that is sublime, we trust the glorious girls of the sunny South won't lash cradles on their backs and march up to 3630 with the "Coffin Brigade." We can't stand that.

BAGGING FACTORY STOPPED.—We learned, yesterday, that the Fulton Bagging Factory stopped operations about a week since, throwing some 400 hands out of employ. The cause assigned is the high price of hemp, and it is thought business will not be resumed in this factory again for some three or four months.—Cin. Com.

The railroad from Indianapolis to Lafayette is expected to be completed by the first of July next. From the latter town, as long, a railroad will be built to Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Nov. 28. The steamer Europa, Captain Lott, from Liverpool, 16th inst., with dates from London to the 15th inst., and Paris to the 14th, arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last night.—She brings 40 passengers for Boston, and 7 for Halifax.

The steamer Asia was passed at 7 1/2 o'clock in the evening of the 16th, 20 miles west of Holyhead. The America arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has sent a long message to the Assembly, which has given general satisfaction. He disclaims all personal ambition.

GERMANY.—The renewed misunderstanding between Prussia and Austria is confirmed. Austria and Bavaria are in arms.—Prussia has drawn the first blood. Their troops occupied the village of Brollach, upon which the Austrian troops advanced with their swords sheathed, but were at once fired upon, and several of their number were wounded. The shots were returned, and the Prussians finally evacuated the place, carrying away all their wounded.

FRANCE, England and Prussia have offered their mediation on the German question. The latter accounts are more peaceable, although in Vienna, war is looked upon as certain.

ENGLAND.—The "No Popery" is getting down in England. They feel a little ashamed of having been frightened at a Catholic Hierarchy. It appears that there are only half a million of Roman Catholics in all England, and but eight millions in all Ireland, Canada and Australia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Nov. 16.—The cotton market became extremely dull immediately after the sailing of the Niagara, with a decline of fully an id., but afterwards rallied id.

LIVERPOOL, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Nov. 16, 1850.

Four market firm at previous quotations. Wheat.—There has been some speculative demand at prices current at the sailing of the Niagara.

Corn.—There has been a good demand at 20 to 28s. per qr. for yellow and white, and 29s. for mixed.

Provisions.—The beef market continues without any symptoms of improvement, and sales are unusually light. Pork is inactive, and a reduction is demanded. In Bacon, small sales are making, at full rates. Shoulders with ready sale at previous prices. Hams move more freely, but are not improved. There is an improved demand at an advance of 1s. per cwt. Stock in first hands very small.

Cheese.—Limes good; prices receded 1s. per cwt. on finest sorts, and 2s. on middling qualities.

Coffee.—Prices lower but transactions have been very small. Continental markets show a decline in prices, both for Coffee and Sugar.

Teas.—A good business has been done by the trade, and speculators. Common Congee advanced id. Good sorts are beginning to attract more attention, and have an upward tendency. Sold at full rates.

Sugars are in very moderate demand, at full prices.

Lined Oil is in fair request, at the previous quotations.

Tobacco.—The market is firm. Transactions limited.

Iron is in good demand, for manufacturing, especially bars and railroads, which have slightly improved in prices.

Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—English securities have been subject to considerable fluctuation during the week. Consols, on Monday, closed at 96 1/2; and on Friday, Owing to more favorable advices, advanced to 96 3/4 for money, and 96 3/4 for accounts.

United States securities are tolerably active, at the following quotations: U. S. 5s, 105-110; do 1568, 105 1/2; 1097, Pennsylvania 5s, 82 1/2; Kentucky 5s, bonds of 1869, 95 1/2; Ohio 5s, 1870, and 1875, 105 1/2; N. York State 5s, 1858, and 1860, 105 1/2; Boston city 5s, 1856 and 1862, Massachusetts 5s, 105 1/2; Canada 5s, 102 1/2.

Havre de Grace Bank.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23. The Grand Jury of Harford county